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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.69

June 25, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 82 63

June 25, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 80 87

7977 日七十月五

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN FAILURE.

Full Defeat of the Enemy. London, June 23.

An Italian semi-official message states:—The Italian artillery activity is still intense along the Piave, while attacks and counter-attacks to secure tactical advantages are proceeding. The first phase of the great battle, however, has terminated. It has been a full defeat for the Austro-Hungarian armies which have not succeeded in reaching any of their objectives on Montello and, in front of Sandona. The enemy's sacrifices are enormous, entire regiments being destroyed. The enemy losses were at least 180,000, without gaining even the indisputable initial success of some dominating heights, assuring crossings of the Piave.

Austrian Admissions.

London, June 23.

An Austrian wireless official message says:—Fighting on the Piave is less violent. The enemy only resumed counter-attacks on the southern wing of our front. Heavy rains have multiplied the burdens and privations of our troops. The Piave has become a rushing stream and communication between the banks is often interrupted for several hours. There is the greatest difficulty in providing the front with necessities, munitions and provisions.

Austrian Exaggeration.

London, June 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the Austrians claim the capture of 40,000 Italian prisoners, but this is semi-officially contradicted. The truth is that this figure represents the whole Italian casualties, which, compared with the length of the front and the effective forces involved, is very small.

Enemy Intensely Bombed.

London, June 23.

An Italian official message states:—Our artillery continues to bombard the enemy intensely on the whole front. The infantry continued its pressure from Montello to the Piave. A British energetic surprise action broke in the enemy's line to the south of Asiago, killed one hundred and took thirty-one prisoners. Airmen bombed the enemy's communications and brought down ten aeroplanes. The enemy has lost, since June 15, 95 aeroplanes.

Enthusiastic Scenes in Rome.

London, June 24.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, news of the disorderly retreat of the Austrians led to enthusiastic scenes in Rome. Excited crowds snatched special editions from the hands of news-vendors. There were great demonstrations in cafes and theatres, orchestras playing the National Anthem and the people cheering. Similar demonstrations took place everywhere in the provinces.

IRISH RECRUITING.

A Strong Appeal to the Nation.

London, June 23.

The Press Bureau announces that the Irish Government has issued an appeal to all Irishmen, which has been signed by the Irish Recruiting Council, consisting of A. M. Sullivan, Maurice Dockrell, H. McLaughlin and Stephen Gwynn, as follows:—"At His Excellency's request we have undertaken to organise a voluntary enlistment campaign to be carried on by our own people by their own methods in their own way. We are conscious of difficulties, but nevertheless believe we shall receive the willing support even of those who are suffering from mismanagement and disappointed hope, for all must realise that the first necessity for a peaceful settlement of Ireland's troubles must be the defeat of the tradition of honour and our common Christianity. Two years ago our sons and brothers marched shoulder to shoulder. They went in answer to Ireland's call. As they pledged their lives our country pledged her honour that they should not die in vain, nor should the ranks lack comrades while a soul remained in Erin. The voices of the living and dead implore us to keep faith. War-worn remnants of Irish brigades are reeling beneath the blows of tyranny that would quench the lamp of freedom in Europe. This Ireland is but the cradle of a greater Ireland that lies beyond the seas. That greater Ireland, from Adelaide to Brisbane and from San Francisco to New York, is heart and soul behind the men in Flanders. Our countrymen the world over stand aghast at our inaction. Their friendship is growing cold. This is no hour for truck or bargain. What bitter bitterness must be felt over the record of opportunities lost and promises not kept, we are confident that the answer to our appeal must come from the heart and conscience of a nation that never yet sold herself to the wrong or asked a price for doing right. We believe the response to duty's voice will always prove true, wisdom and far-sighted statesmanship. Never doubting the power of justice and right to move Irishmen's hearts, we appeal to all to join us in this work of patriotism. If all lovers of liberty, truth and honour range themselves on our side, our Irish heroes with new strength and hope will quickly restore the name of Ireland to its honoured place among the nations of the world."

WHAT BRAZIL IS DOING.

London, June 23.

Admiral Francisco Demattos, Chief of the Brazilian Naval Mission in Europe, in an interview, said that Brazil was already doing patrol work with the Anglo-American fleets and guarding foodstuffs from Brazil. When war broke out, fifty-three German ships were interned in Brazil ports, of which thirty-three, aggregating a quarter of a million tons, had been ceded to France. Admiral Francisco predicted victory for the Allies next year.

DISTRESS IN BULGARIA.

London, June 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at the Amsterdam the *Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant* says that the lack of clothing, shoes and linen in Bulgaria surpasses anything reported from other countries, whilst salt and coffee are unobtainable. The correspondent suggests that these difficulties contributed to the fall of M. Radicalov.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

INTERNAL TROUBLE IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Munition Factories Suspend Work. London, June 24.

According to a message from Zurich, the *Neue Freie Presse* states that the internal condition in Austria is more serious than it ever was before. A general strike prevails at Buda Pest, where all munition factories have suspended work. Cavalry are dispersing demonstrators. A political crisis is expected to mature to-morrow. Parliamentarians forecast that Herr von Seidler will be requested to form a new Cabinet although he is opposed by the Socialists, who are masters of the situation and demand a new Parliament.

Austrian Cabinet Resigns.

Later.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Vienna states that to-day's Cabinet meeting decided on the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Tanks Used for Raiding.

London, June 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on June 23, says:—Last night tanks were used for the first time in raiding, in an operation near Bucquoy and proved satisfactory, penetrating the enemy lines unhindered and returning safely. Their mission was partly to beat down a path for the infantry, in which they were successful. They also aroused considerable machine-gun opposition and our progress was thereby restricted to the eastern margin of Bucquoy cemetery. The enemy heavily shelled Strassele Railway, where his attempt to raid our lines failed with considerable losses.

Aerial Work.

London, June 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report. Reporting on aviation, Sir Douglas Haig says that clouds and winds hindered activities on June 22. There was no air fighting. The weather permitted greater activity on June 23. Fifteen tons of bombs were dropped on a dump at Bapaume, railway stations at Armentieres, Steenwerk and St. Simeon, and on the docks at Bruges.

Italian Prisoners Taken.

London, June 23.

A German official wireless message states:—We took thirty-six Italian prisoners south-west of Rheims.

American Positions Improved.

London, June 24.

An American official message says:—Despite opposition we again improved our positions north-west of Chateau Thierry. We repulsed a raid in the Vosges.

FAIR PLAY FOR ALL.

Mr. Lloyd George on the Future.

London, June 23.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Welsh Baptist Tabernacle, London, urged that we must prepare aright for peace. The world must be fit for everybody and all classes to live in. There would be no room for deformities like militarism, munitionism and anarchy. All must have a fair share. The future of the Empire had already been committed to democracy. Problems of reconstruction must be arranged in an atmosphere of brotherhood and friendliness. The upper classes, middle classes, and lower classes had all passed through the fiery furnace together. It had changed the people's hearts. Mr. Lloyd George concluded:—"Before, I fought hard to get fair play for the people from which I sprang. What I got was by fighting. I am going to try another way this time."

EGYPTIAN SILVER SITUATION.

London, June 25.

A message from Cairo states that in connection with the low value of notes the Government notifies that the silver circulation, which was two-and-a-half million piastres at the beginning of the war, is now seven millions, owing to various causes, including the hoarding propensities of small cultivators. Similar conditions prevail generally in the East, notably in India and Japan. Thus the silver penny imposed an obligation for the issue of notes owing to the impossibility, despite flourishing finances, of either to buy stamp silver. Seigniorage will be devoted to the withdrawal of notes. The population is urged not to hoard, as the Government hopes to secure considerable supplies of silver before the next cotton season.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AN UNDESIRABLE DUTCH LABOURITE.

London, June 23.

Mr. Havelock Wilson in a speech at London stated that the Seamen's Union had received a cablegram from Rotterdam that the Dutch sailors refused to sail with M. Troelstra, Dutch Labour delegate. Mr. Wilson emphasised that the refusal was another striking example of the policy of Allied and neutral seamen to punish the Hun for his diabolical deeds at sea.

UNREST IN HUNGARY.

Budapest, June 23.

M. Karolyi in the Lower House said that four were killed and seven injured in collision between the police and strikers at the State engine works on June 21.

The Premier, M. Wakerle, said that the casualties occurred on June 10 and added that there had been frequent strikes at these works and they were extending over other factories.

BOLSHEVISTS OVERTHROWN.

Amsterdam, June 23.

A message from Moscow, via Berlin, states that Bolshevism has been overthrown in Samara and the old Russian flag has been hoisted at several places.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ANTI-SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

London, June 23.

Interesting narratives from a reliable source completely refute the German assertions regarding the alleged ineffectiveness of depth charges and other British methods of coping with submarines. For example on a bright moonlight night a British patrol boat noticed a submarine half a mile distant, apparently re-charging. The captain immediately full speeded in the direction of the U-boat with the object of ramming her before she was able to submerge. The latter succeeded in submerging, but the patrol boat came up and dropped six depth charges and then fired a shell at the centre of the visible disturbance. Large quantities of oil came to the surface and cries for help were heard. One survivor only was found. Besides the case of the German submarine cruiser torpedoed by a British submarine near Cape St. Vincent on May 11, other instances have occurred. For example a British submarine, called, charged and successfully rammed an enemy submarine. The Britisher's stem cut through the enemy plates and remained imbedded. Both craft endeavoured to extricate themselves. The enemy, through using her ballast tanks, almost came to the surface, bringing the Britisher along. Then the U-boat drew away in great difficulty apparently frantically endeavouring to keep aloft; but subsequently sank. Two other cases of successful torpedoing of German submarines are mentioned, in one of which the opposing craft were engaged in deadly attempts for nearly half an hour to obtain a favourable position. The superior British navigation won.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN FRANCE.

London, June 23.

A French communique states: We made several "coups-de-main" between Montdidier and the Oise and made prisoners. The Germans attacked Brigny Hill between the Marne and Rheims and succeeded in momentarily seizing the summit. The Italians shortly afterwards vigorously counter-attacked, drove off the enemy and took prisoners. Our line was completely restored.

POLISH ARMY IN FRANCE.

London, June 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that M. Poincare on June 23 presented a flag to the new Polish army which is composed mainly of Poles from the United States and also includes many Poles who have fought for France since the beginning of the war. Polish national music, which has been prohibited in Poland under the German "Liberator" on pain of death, was played.

AERIAL MAILS.

New U.S. Post Service Inaugurated.

Lieut. Torrey H. Webb, flying an army biplane, began the United States Government's mail service by air route recently when he arose from the old information aviation field at Belmont Park, L.I. and winged his way south to Philadelphia, where he delivered his mail pouches to Lieut. James Edgerton, to be taken to Washington. The transfer of the mail from airplane to airplane took six minutes.

Fifteen minutes after Webb started, Lieut. George L. Boyle left Potomac Park, Washington, on a similar errand, a great crowd including President Wilson, watching him rise into the air. Boyle's first stop was to be Philadelphia, but he was forced to descend at Waldorf, Md.

Many well known people saw Webb rise into the air and hundreds of school children ranged in front of the grandstand, sang as he climbed upward, circled the field, and laid his course. He carried three hundred and fifty pounds of first-class mail, comprising about twelve thousand letters. In one of the pouches was a letter from Governor Whitman to President Wilson, pledging New York State's co-operation in the coming Red Cross drive. He also carried autograph letters from Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to President Wilson and Mr. Albert S. Barleson, Postmaster-General; two copies of Mr. Baker's book "Frontiers of Freedom"; and a letter from Mr. Charles H. Gable, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, to Mr. William O. Potter, of the Aircraft Section of the War Department.

The 150 horse-power biplane which sailed away on its journey to Washington took the air in the prettiest procession that aviators have seen for many a day. While

speeches were being made in front of the hangars by Postmaster Patten and others, some one cried suddenly, "There she goes." And running across the field with the wings of Pegasus, the biplane soared over the heads of the small crowd. Men lifted their hats and waved to the aviator, who was rapidly gaining his desired height of 5,000 feet before setting off on his course. He circled the field at 1,000 feet on his first lap, went around again, and headed towards the city at about a mile altitude. Over the hangar, high in the clouds, he waved his hand. The day was clear—never one so clear—and a little woman in a red-poppa hat who had been married just one year, standing all alone in the vacant spot where the plane had been, waved back. The wife had every confidence in the husband's success because, she said, he had been flying so much.

Just before Lieutenant Webb took the air, Postmaster Patten made a speech in which he said:—"We have seen the development of the telephone and the other great scientific achievements, but that time is passed, and we have before us to-day a real historic moment in the transference of intelligence, in this first flight of the Aero Mail Service. There may be lapses, as there have been lapses in other industries, but in its beginning I know I shall receive the encouragement and co-operation of the people of the city of New York, whom I never ask to do anything they do not successfully perform."

Mr. Patten introduced Mr. Newton, Collector of the Port, who said that when we remember the days of the pony express, this event seems almost magical and marvellous. He recalled the time when the Wright brothers were dubbed "humbugs" when Glenn Curtiss on that very field only dared ascend in the misty hour before sunrise, after he had held up his handkerchief to feel the force of the wind. If the handkerchief flapped, the time was not ripe.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 23.

The silver market is steady. There is a good Government demand.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Marriage of Escaped Officer.

The wedding took place at Beenhams, Berks, recently, of Captain W. Lodge-Symonds, of Hinton Manor, and Miss Mollensay Mary Worring, of Beenhams House, Berks. The bridegroom escaped from a German camp and reached home.

Mr. Hawley, who spoke next, said:—"I believe within a few years there will be stations established for passenger service, such as have been visioned by such men as Tennyson when he wrote, eighty years ago, in *Locksley Hall*, of the 'pilots of the purple twilight.' I believe that, the time is near at hand when the Empire State Express and the Congressional Limited will have to take their places with the Pony Express and the old-time canal boat."

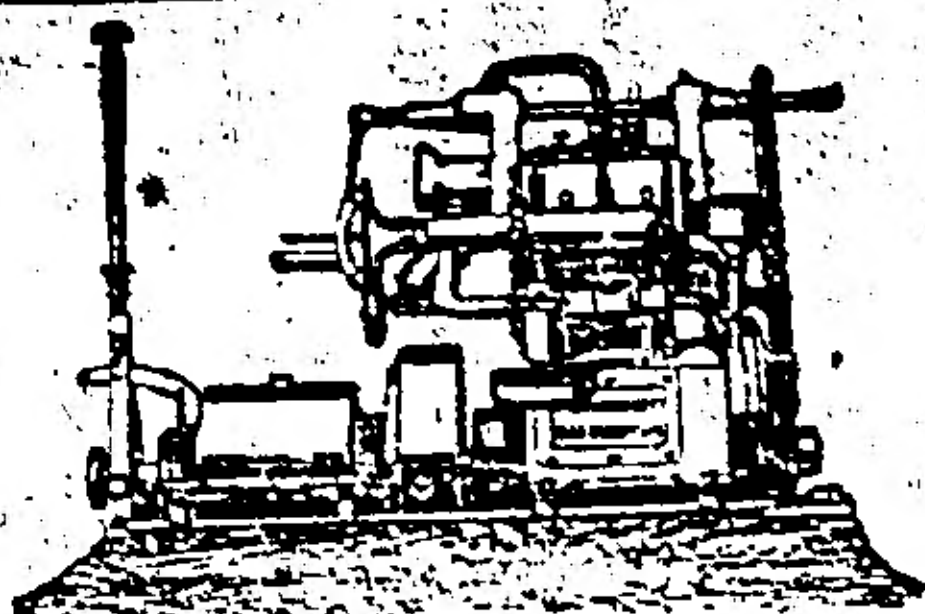
Many pieces of mail sent to Washington as historical mementoes were carried the most important of which was a letter from Governor Whitman to President Wilson, bearing one of the first aerial stamps cancelled.

The postal authorities announce that the time taken for the transportation of mail from Washington to New York by train, including the delivery at the post office, is from six to seven hours. The time required for the transportation by airplane will not exceed three and one-half hours, including an allowance of thirty minutes from the landing field at Belmont Park to the New York post office. The transfer of mail at Busleton to North Philadelphia station will take a maximum of thirty minutes. The authorities say the air route will make a saving of at least two hours in the delivery of mail at terminals. But a much greater saving of time than is indicated will be made, because of the special delivery features in the cities, and earlier train connections. The saving in some instances may amount to as much as twelve hours by making connection which will avoid the delivery going over to the next day.

"At the beginning of the service it is possible that there may be some days when fog will interfere with the landing in which case provision will be made to send mail by special courier," says a statement issued to-day at the Post Office. "It is not anticipated that this will occur frequently, if at all. Provisions have been made to guard against delays in delivery resulting from accidents to the planes. To meet such an emergency relief planes will be provided and emergency landing fields have been established at Baltimore, Havre de Grace, Wilmington and New Brunswick."

"The special stamp provided for the airplane mail service is 7/8 inch by 3/4 inch, and depicts an airplane, of the type to be used in the mail service, in flight. In a curved line, Roman capital letters, above the airplane appear the words 'U. S. Postage' and in a straight line below the picture is the word 'Cents' with the numerals '24' within a circle in both lower corners. The background will be red and the airplane blue, forming with the background the new colour of red, white, and blue."

NOTICES.



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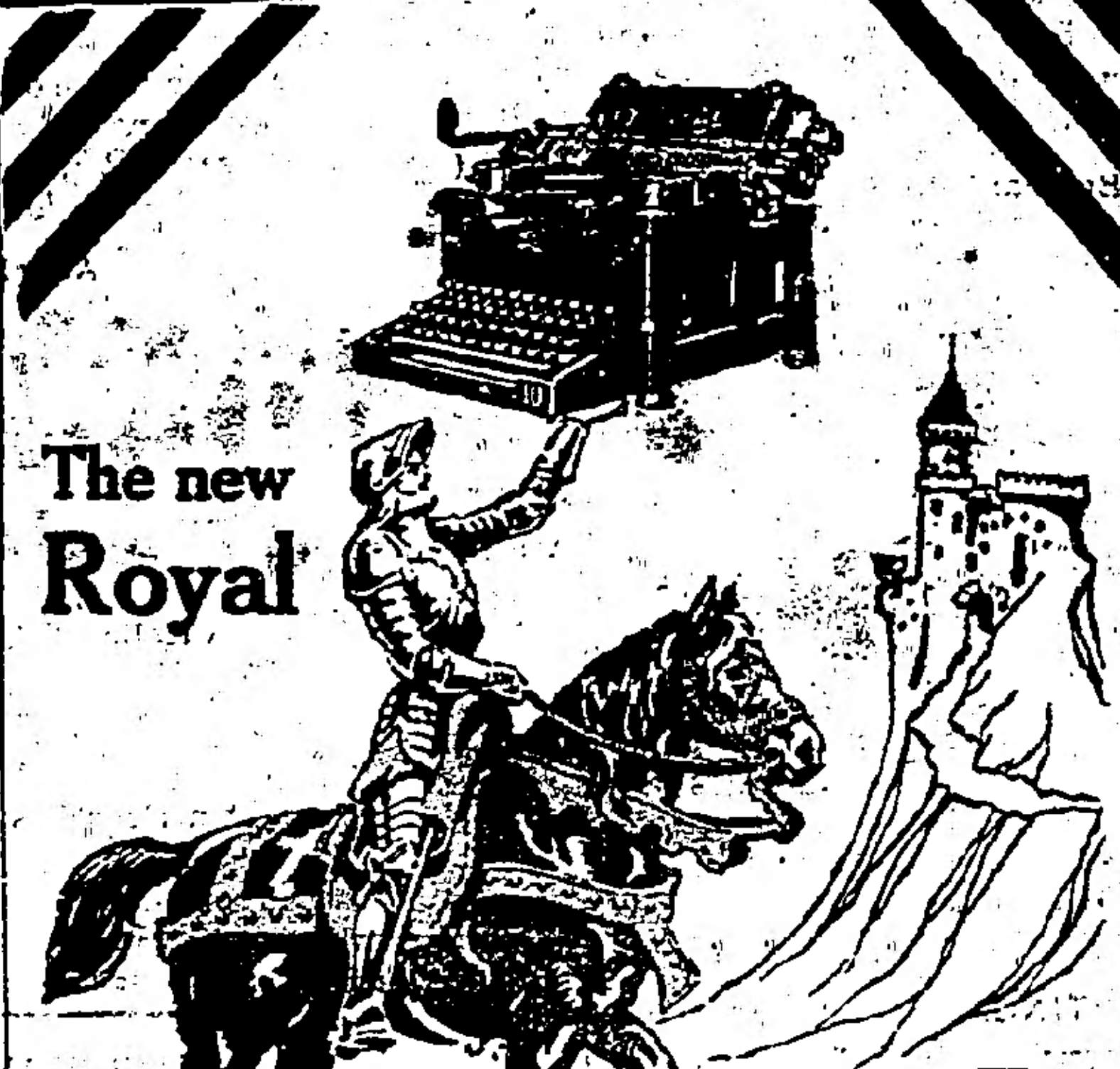
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Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
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	50	1.85
	20	.75
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	50	1.20

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GENERAL NEWS.

Not "A.F." or "A.E.F."
The use of the abbreviations "A.F." and "A.E.F." instead of the full title, "Australian Expeditionary Force" and "Australian Imperial Force," in the address of correspondence for American and Australian troops, is liable to result in the correspondence being misdirected and seriously delayed. The Postmaster-General has accordingly advised the public invariably to write the address in full.

Scotland's Money for War Weapons.

Good results were obtained in Scotland recently in the War Weapons Week campaign. Edinburgh's contributions amounted to \$440,528, bringing the city's total to \$1,554,753. Paisley had already raised \$480,000, the estimate for a week—sufficient to pay for a cruiser. Surplus subscriptions during the remainder of the week were to be devoted to securing a destroyer and two seaplanes. Dunfermline's fourth day's total \$35,060, making a total of \$252,000. Aberdeen has raised \$200,000 in four days.

Panel Doctors Want More.

To meet the increased cost of living panel doctors approached the Insurance Commissioners for an increase of fees. A conference of the doctors it was announced that the Government could not see their way to advance a general increase of fees. They were, however, prepared to treat the men with small incomes on the same lines as they had treated civil servants with less than \$500 per year. The conference decided not to press their demand at present, but to accept the Government's offer.

German Prisoners in Japan.

The quality of food supplied to German prisoners in Japan has been neglected somewhat by the rise in the price of commodities, but it remains exactly the same as that given to Japanese soldiers. That the Germans thrive on it may be judged from the fact that their average weight—after nearly four years—is 157.5 lb. It would be interesting to know if the Japanese prisoners in Germany, of which there are a few, are bearing up so buoyantly under prison camp life and if they have the same privilege of going for walks outside the camps and of despatching letters.

Lieut. B. J. Hodson Killed.

The death has occurred in action of Lieut. B. J. Hodson, Royal Irish Regiment, formerly chief reporter of the Central News Agency. He was 35 years of age. Mr. Hodson, who fought in the South African war, acted as Central News war correspondent in the Balkan campaign, and at the outbreak of the present war as special correspondent in France and Belgium, where he had some thrilling experiences. He was in the siege of Antwerp and the evacuation of Ostend, and took part in the fighting during the Irish rebellion in 1916. Going to the front immediately afterwards, he was wounded within a week of his arrival.

Crystal Gazer Sent to Prison.

Annie Sophia Sharp, 73, of Portisdown-road, Malpas, W., was sentenced by the Plymouth magistrates to six months imprisonment for obtaining food and lodgings by false pretences. The prisoner, it was stated, went to a Plymouth boarding-house in February and engaged a suite of rooms on pretence that they were for a very rich woman who was "almost a millionaire." Pending the supposed arrival of this person Sharp stayed at the house for several weeks. She then went away, saying that she was going to London, but she was traced to Brighton and arrested there. The Chief Constable of Plymouth described the prisoner as one of the most crafty and dangerous women in the country. For years she had been obtaining large sums of money by crystal gazing and had induced young girls to go to her to have their fortunes told to lead immoral lives. She had a place in Elm-street for her fortune telling and a house in Malpas, which was used for immorality. She had been associated with persons recently convicted of serious offences and had numerous friends in Germany.

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25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Well Known Journalist.

Mr. W. H. Lewis, former Editor of the Japan Advertiser and of the Manila Times, and a journalist widely known throughout the Far East, is now in France, attached as a Captain to General Pershing's staff. He is assistant to Mr. Martin Egan, his predecessor in the editorial chair of the Manila Times, who has been appointed major on the staff of the American commandant. Captain Lewis is a Boston by birth and speaks French fluently. Mr. George Branton Esq., of the Far Eastern Review, is also in American Service, being assistant military attache at Madrid.

Sober London.

At Tower Bridge Police Court Mr. Bingley pointed out that there had not been a charge of drunkenness during the holidays. The borough of Bermondsey and parts of Deptford, Southwark and Lambeth come within the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Clarke Hall, at Old-street, also drew attention to the fact that he had not a single charge of drunkenness to deal with. The district covered by his Court includes Hoxton, Shoreditch and Bethnal Green. At the other Courts in the Metropolitan area very few persons were charged with this offence during the holidays.

Value of Waste Paper.

The question of obtaining paper becomes daily more pressing. Mr. Frank S. Lindrum, a waste paper merchant and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Royal Paper Commission, stated yesterday that it was essential that every kind of paper should be saved. Government Departments alone use 2,000 tons of paper in a week, and even the smallest scraps should be saved for the pulping mills. From 60 to 70 per cent of the paper manufactured at present, he said, is made from repulped material, as the importation of wood pulp has practically ceased. This repulped material is not only used for newspaper and stationery; it is employed to a great extent in munition making and for the manufacture of many hospital appliances. One ton of waste paper makes 150wt. of new paper.

Zoo Hoarding Penalty.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Royland Hodge, a shipbuilder, and Mrs. Mabel Hodge, his wife, of Corlodge Hall, Gosforth, were summoned for food hoarding. Some of the articles referred to were:—148lb. flour, 333lb. sugar, 148lb. bacon and ham, 21lb. eggs, 19lb. split peas, 32lb. lentils, 81lb. rice, 25 tins sardines, 35lb. jam and marmalade, 61 tins preserved fruit, 21 tins golden syrup, 17 jars calves' foot jelly, 20 tins of condensed milk, 27lb. dried fruit. There were 16 persons in the household. Mr. Hodge replied to an inquiry from the Food Control Office that he was not responsible for house-keeping, his time being occupied in building ships as fast as possible to save the country from disaster. Mrs. Hodge was fined £50 on each of four summonses, to which she pleaded guilty, with 50 guineas costs. Mr. Hodge was fined £100 in respect to the flour, without costs. In respect to the jam, rice and sugar Sir Marshall Hall submitted that Mr. Hodge was not responsible for what Mrs. Hodge purchased, but the magistrates fined him £100 on each of the three cases, with 250 costs, payment being suspended pending appeal. The total amount of the fines was £800 and £102 10s. costs.

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GENERAL NEWS.

No Aerial Post at Present.

It is not proposed to establish an experimental postal aerial service in this country at present, says the Postmaster-General, as the whole resources of the aeroplane industry are required for military purposes.

Cuba's Mineral Wealth.

Investigations as to the mineral wealth of Cuba disclose that one-seventh of the known iron ore of the world is in that island, and that there may be had 1,000,000 tons of manganese and 150,000 tons of chromium, which assist in making the toughest steel in the world. The conclusion is that the island of Cuba can support a population of 20,000,000 people.

New Zealand's Orchards.

According to a report made to the New Zealand Fruit Growers Federation it was stated that the orchards of the country covered 33,974 acres, from which there were harvested during 1917 for commercial purposes 1,000,910 bushels. Also that there were imported during the 1916-17 season 67,026 cases, valued at \$2,254,012, compared with 582,089 cases for 1915-16.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen arrived at Moji on June 10 from Keelung, Formosa, and left for Hakone. Dr. Sun is quoted as saying that his visit to Japan was due to ill-health and that he will undergo a rest cure, at the same time taking the opportunity to meet his Japanese friends. He declared that he had no political mission and that he intended spending the summer at Hakone.

BAVARIA AND SAXONY.

Jealous of Prussia.

Zurich, Switzerland, May 15.—Both King Ludwig of Bavaria and King Frederick August of Saxony seem to have been participants in the Great Headquarters conference of the German and Austrian Emperors, although apparently neither was invited to be present. This is indicated by a statement in the Munich *Neueste Nachrichten*, which says: "The hour is grave and Bavaria cannot leave Prussia to be the whole arbiter of German destinies. King Ludwig therefore decided to proceed to headquarters. The departure of the King of Saxony to take part in the negotiations—a participation which was not desired in Berlin in circles—was due to the same cause."

A Vienna dispatch to the *Neueste Nachrichten*, of Munich, says the new Austro-German alliance is fixed for a period of twenty years, includes a military convention, and provides for the closest economic and customs relations.

Amsterdam, May 15.—King Ludwig of Bavaria was present at the conference at German Great Headquarters of the German and Austrian Emperors, according to the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger*, which comments upon the political and military importance of the meeting. The newspaper says: "The meeting of the two Emperors, at which, as the head of the second largest German Federal state, the King of Bavaria was present, was a world-political

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event of "first-rate importance, which, in view of the tremendous military strain in the west, is particularly calculated to enable us to look forward hopefully and confidently to further successes for the German sword."

An official dispatch from Berlin to-day says that now the main lines for the cementing of the alliance between Germany and Austria have been fixed, the political military, and economic negotiations will doubtless begin soon. It is obvious, adds the dispatch, that the political and military arrangements can be carried through faster than the economic, which will probably take several months to complete. Vienna newspapers welcome the announcement that, at the meeting at German Great Headquarters the German and Austrian Emperors, decided upon a deepening of the alliance between the two countries.

London, May 15.—At the meeting of Emperor William and Emperor Charles, the *Chronicle* says, apparently a step was taken towards formally defining and recognising the subservient relations of the Dual Monarchy towards the German Empire.

"An independent Austria-Hungary," the newspaper adds, is impossible, chiefly because not one of its constituent nationalities wants it. The Austro-German and Magyar dominant minorities ruling over Slav majorities do not want an independent monarchy, but a monarchy dependent on Germany which can help them maintain their unnatural position. On the other hand, the Czech-Slovaks and Jugoslavs do not want a Dual Monarchy, archy in any form, independent or otherwise. They want independent Czech-Slovak and Jugoslav states. Between these two schools any attempt by Emperor Charles to reassert the independence of the Hapsburgs is doomed to fail helplessly. Fartive offers from him to the Allies of the kind of peace he would like to make have the same significance as would belong to similar offers made from Munich and Dresden.

"Meanwhile, we do well to realise that all attempts, whether in enemy camps or in our own, to trade on the idea of Austria-Hungary as a separate Power are profoundly deceptive. Austro-Hungarian independence is a phrase

which has only one value, namely, camouflage for German sovereignty over Central Europe."

The latest exhibition of German efficiency," says the *Daily Mail*, "takes the form of a statement inspired from German Headquarters to the effect that the Austro-German alliance never has been other than a defensive pact, and that it now fits in most beautifully with the idea of the league of nations which the Entente has declared to be foremost among the aims they are pursuing. The authors of this colossal piece of mountebank imposture conveniently forget that Italy seceded from the Triple Alliance for the reason that it proved itself an instrument of aggression, and Romania severed partnership with the Central Powers for the same cause. We are now asked to believe there has been a change of heart; that eternal peace is the one object of German and Austrian statesmanship, and that a league of nations is the ideal toward which Berlin and Vienna are panting. President Wilson anticipated and answered that pretence long before the rulers of the robber empires had the brasses to put it forward.

"We cannot," he said, "take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure. This agony must not be gone through with again."

"It is the only answer, and it suffices."

German and Austrian Liberal and Socialist newspapers, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, are dissatisfied greatly with the far-reaching decision that has been made at German Great Headquarters, reached without the sanction of the Parliaments. The convention, says, will not cause much satisfaction in Austria, where the Germans are very unpopular, owing to pan-German agitation. A majority of the Austrian people, it adds, will consider that the convention will have a fatal effect on Austrian industry after the war, when the necessity will arise for getting large loans from foreign countries.

Trotsky's Book Debarred. The sale in Japan of Trotsky's book, "The Bolsheviks and world Peace," has been prohibited by the Government.

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BIRTH.

CRUM.—At 31 Dirwell Road Extension, Shanghai on the 24th inst. Mrs. G. W. Crum, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1918.

THE AUSTRIAN DEFEAT.

Nothing has been more heartening for a considerable time past than the news that the Austrians have been compelled to recross the Piave in disorder, and that they are being closely pursued by the Italians and the British and French troops co-operating with them. It is well-known that the enemy both in Italy and in France had counted much on the success of the Italian offensive which had hoped would be a repetition of the first big drive that ended so disastrously to the Italians. Such a victory would certainly have had far-reaching effects both in Italy and France. In Italy it would probably have led to serious disorganisation, while in France it would have been extremely encouraging to the French and the British troops. It might also have had, as one result, the weakening of part of our line in France for the sake of Italy in her hour of trial. Such a sacrifice would readily have been made, as it was when it became necessary when the Italians were so unexpectedly overwhelmed some few months ago. Happily, the situation to-day is very different, so much so indeed that we have every reason to feel the utmost gratification at the splendid triumph of the Italians and the troops from the British and French Armies who have been assisting them. So complete indeed has been the smashing blow given to the enemy in Italy that it is reported that the Germans are rushing forward twelve of their own divisions to Italy in order to substitute them for a similar number of Austrian troops. No doubt that move will tend to stiffen the enemy's armies in Italy, but it will not in any way dishearten the Italians nor cause them to abate the energy of their pursuit of the enemy.

As to the fighting itself from which Italy has emerged so triumphantly, it appears to have been of a very desperate character. In his speech, Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, informed Parliament that the Italian Army "had resisted the greatest onslaught of the war against Italy." They had been "fighting the enemy's superiority of numbers, ambitions and aims, and it was not a question of failure but of defeat for him." It is good also to hear that the Italians, French and British "fought in fraternal concord, which a national army could not surpass, and that unflinching spirit of emulation intensified the concord of the three armies." The tangible results are no less satisfactory, for not only has the enemy's determined onslaught been completely defeated and the Austrians compelled to retreat in disorder, but the Italians are able to count no less than 12,000 prisoners. It is particularly gratifying to Britons to note that one of their well-known County regiments—the York-shires—have been especially distinguishing themselves, and that they successfully raided positions south of the Asiago, inflicting heavy casualties. Besides taking prisoners, they were able to destroy twenty-three enemy aeroplanes, which in itself is quite a noteworthy feat and one which shows that on the Italian as on the French Front our aerial service is supreme.

As already stated, this smashing defeat of the Austrians on the Italian front, coming at the present time when the aspect of affairs in France does not appear to be too bright for the Allied Forces, is indeed a matter for considerable gratification. It may not weaken the enemy materially on the French Front, but it cannot but be detrimental to the morale of the troops. On the contrary, both on the French and British troops in France and the Italian Army and those assisting them it cannot but have a very stimulating effect. It is a very satisfactory state of affairs and one that is all the more pleasing by reason of the fact that the outlook in Italy was none too hopeful for the Italians. They have, however, risen superior to the many difficulties that presented themselves, and have done much to retrieve the disaster into which they so unexpectedly fell some six months ago.

How All Can Help.

Some little time ago we drew attention to the fact that the Hongkong War Publicity Committee had issued a small book of war stories, printed both in English and Chinese, with a view to acquainting the Chinese with the barbarous German way of conducting war. It was a very admirable method of spreading the truth, and we are glad to hear that the book has been freely distributed throughout Hongkong schools, that a demand for it has come from Shanghai, and that it is likely to serve as a reading book and manual for translation in the educational establishments of the Northern settlement. The value of propaganda work of this type is undoubted, and it is to be feared that in the past this point has not been sufficiently realised in this British Colony of ours, which should be the radiating point of such activity in the Far East. A point that we desire to bring home in this connection is that every Briton here can have a hand in this work if he or she but chooses. In this instance, the end can be attained by all persons who have a Chinese in their employ, whether in the household or the office, purchasing a copy of the book and passing it on to the employee. In this way a healthy spirit can be encouraged among the Chinese. This is a duty which we all owe to the cause for which the Allies are fighting. The book, we may add, is on sale at Messrs. Noronha and Company's, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's and at the Post Office.

The Begging Nuisance.

Of Hongkong it can always be said that the poor we have always with us. Just at the moment the Colony appears to be infested even more than is usually the case with Chinese of the mendicant class. The conditions prevailing in Canton may have something to do with the influx, but whatever the cause, the fact remains that beggars are to be seen practically everywhere in the Colony just now. The Police do their best to keep the streets free from these pests, we know, and periodical round-ups are made, with the result that numbers are sent back to Canton. But we should like to draw special attention to the fact that blind beggar girls in charges of the non-afflicted are to be seen in considerable numbers in the vicinity of St. John's Cathedral and in Garden Road, and, what is more, that if their solicitations are ignored they do not hesitate to indulge freely in abuse. We can sympathise with those who have lost their sight, but the street is not the place for them. Perhaps the authorities will look a little more closely into this matter.

The Enemy's Serious Internal Plight.

Two at least of to-day's telegrams, as indeed several telegrams received recently, continue to point to the fact that the internal condition of Austria and Bulgaria is much more serious than the Governments of these countries would have us believe or wish us to know. That such a state of affairs should exist seems to us to demonstrate further the powerful effect of the British blockade. That the situation is becoming more and more desperate in the countries mentioned argues well for the future hopes of the Allies, for it is certain that neither Austria nor Bulgaria can continue indefinitely on the verge of starvation, and there must come a time when it seems fast approaching—for the population of both countries to make more vigorous protests than they have so far done regarding the terrible sufferings they are being compelled to undergo. Hungary, too, though apparently in a less serious condition commercially than either Austria or Bulgaria, has her own troubles, for we read that there is at present in progress a general strike at Buda Pest and that, in consequence, all the munition factories have suspended work. Nothing but a situation of extreme gravity would cause such a state of affairs, and it all points to general disintegration indicative of silent and certain defeat.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS NO CONTENTMENT WITHOUT CONCENTRAL AND USEFUL OCCUPATION.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 64th birthday of Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d.

A Watcher.

A Chinese who gave the excuse that he was only watching, when charged before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Police Court this morning with street gambling, was fined \$2.

Bound Over.

Three Chinese were charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with "Robbing." All the men gave a different excuse and explanation as to how the quarrel arose. His Worship, after hearing the evidence, bound defendants over.

Hongkong Women's Gift.

Lady May advises us that the following telegram is being sent to Her Majesty Queen Mary—"Three hundred and fifty-one women of Hongkong present their humble duty to Her Majesty and respectfully beg to tender one thousand and twenty-five pounds as a token of affectionate loyalty, on the occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Wedding."

House Collapse.

Early this morning a two-storied house at Kowloon Old City collapsed. At the time there were a number of occupants in the house, but all appear to have been rather fortunate in escaping without injury, with the exception of one man who was dead when the police managed to dig him out. The house was totally demolished, the collapse being apparently due to the recent heavy rains.

An Old Man's Lapse.

At the Police Court this morning, an elderly Chinese was charged with stealing a brass tray from the Tai Koo Sugar Refinery. Defendant was observed cutting the tray up with the intention of putting it in his pockets. Inspector Angus said defendant had been employed at the Works for 20 years. He was an old man and now of course he would lose his job. His Worship sent defendant to prison for six weeks.

Popular Piano Recital.

By kind permission of the Council, Mr. Denman Fuller will give a piano recital of light and popular music at the Helena May Institute on Monday, July 15, at 5.45 p.m. with Mr. B. K. Duncan on the vocalists. This recital will be open to all, but a collection will be made at the conclusion which will go to the Prisoners of War fund, for which help is urgently needed. The programme will include such popular pieces as "Liz's 12th Rhapsoedy," "G. O. n'a Value in A flat," a group of pieces by Chaminade, Grieg, Paderewski, Rachmaninoff and other well-known composers in addition to other well-known items.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 22nd June, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 25 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$12,894	332,114
Last Year: ...	14,402	331,284
Increase: ...		830
Decrease: ...	1,708	

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TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Ng Sze-kwong Wins Comfortably.

For the first time in the history of the Colony, the Tennis Championship has been won by a Chinese exponent of the game, for Mr. Ng Sze-kwong met and defeated the late holder, Mr. S. E. Green, on the Cricket Ground yesterday afternoon. For some time past Chinese competitors in the premier event of the Colony's tennis have been conspicuous contestants, and of these the new Champion has led the way. It is only fitting that he of all the Chinese playing the game, should take the honours. It will be remembered that he has figured in the final and semi-final three years past, last year falling a victim to the man he has now defeated. Playing through the competition this year he displayed very fine form and was generally expected to make a bold bid for the Championship. Just over a week ago he met Green and play had gone for almost three sets when Green developed cramp and the match was left to be played all over again. Yesterday afternoon's weather was far from conducive to good play, the heat and strong sun being troublesome from start to finish, but, in spite of this, the quality of play seen was high.

The opening set went to Ng Sze-kwong by six games to three. Green was playing his well-known game of hard driving and good placing, but his opponent met the majority of the strokes with ease and, displaying fine all-round ability, succeeded in making play close and interesting. His very fine capabilities in the art of placed cutting gave him by far the majority of his points, and many were the times that he left Green standing at the base line helpless to reach the retarded ball dropped just over the net. The games stood at one time 3-3, but Ng took the next three and claimed the set. It was by a characteristic cut that he gained the decisive point.

The second set was taken by Green at 6-4. The opening game went to Green, and witnessed an exceedingly fine and long rally, which brought forth rounds of applause. Green's strong backhand driving was exhibited freely here, but he seemed at times to be reckless and his usual careful placing was absent. Green took the games to 4-1, and, later to 5-2, but Ng was not to be denied and wrested the next two games, threatening to make it a long set by the scores reading 5-4. Ng's fine placing was responsible for his success. The set went to Green in the next game for Ng, who had the service, played a little carelessly.

It is usual to find the third set of such contests the most interesting and closely fought, but to the surprise of all onlookers Ng took the first five games, without Green being able to reply. Green was not doing the fine things he had done before, and Ng was playing almost without fault, placing, driving, and cutting well and showing wonderful anticipation. Green did manage to take the sixth game, but his opponent took the rest at the next, and came in for much hearty applause from his many supporters.

The fourth set proved to be the last Ng, despite the exhausting play he had gone through, opened particularly strong and claimed the first two games. Green was still relying on his hard driving, and whilst taking a few points by such means, found his rival nearly always ready for the hardest drive sent over and capable of giving a hard drive in return, or a well-judged cut—whichever suited his purpose better. Green took the third game, but after this had to watch the score mount up to 5-1 against him before he could reply. With the score reading 5-2, Ng played all he knew how in the next game and taking this rather easily, came out winner of a well-fought match, by 6-3, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2, or 22 games to 12. The winner came in for an enthusiastic reception, for there was no denying the fact that he had deserved to win all the way through. There have been far more exciting finals, but in which such steady play has been seen.

INDIA'S MAN-POWER.

Some Measures at Madras.

Madras, May 24.—With a view to improving the prospects of men returning from war in obtaining employment in the Government service the Government have issued orders to the following effect: In applying the age limit prescribed by the Civil Service Regulations for admission into the Government service the heads of departments shall exclude from the candidate's age any period during which he was actually serving in the combatant ranks of the Army. All combatants in Government service on a pay not exceeding Rs. 15 per mensem from now onwards, and for the period of the war, should only be filled up temporarily, so that men returning from the war may have a chance of getting such appointment. Men who now exist in the combatant ranks may put in an application through the Commanding Officer to the heads of departments of the Government service in which they would like to get an appointment on their return. A register is to be kept of applications and claims registered. These applicants, if otherwise qualified and suitable, should be given preference to those of men temporarily appointed.

The Government remark that one District Judge has notified that he will not take as process servers men who are of military age (18-25) and fit for military service. The Government desire to commend for consideration of all heads of departments the desirability of issuing a similar rule in regard to appointments.

A meeting for the purpose of recruiting men and helping the Government in all possible ways will be held at Coonoor on Saturday.

Bombay, May 24.—The Governor of Bombay has convened a Provincial war conference at Bombay on the 10th. Amongst those invited to assist in the deliberations are a number of Ruling Chiefs and Princes, Non-Official Members from Bombay of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, and Non-Official Members of the Bombay Legislative Council, and delegates from Bombay who attended the Delhi War Conference, while a large number of delegates have been invited from the Districts. The general public will not be admitted.

Home Ruler Urges Conscription.

Madras, May 27.—Presiding at the Godavari District Conference, the Hon. B. Venkatesh R. J., in the course of his speech, said: It would not be compromising the dignity of the Government to use conscription. It has become the ultimate resource in England and its Colonies, let alone other civilised countries. It is all the more necessary in India where the military spirit has been considerably impaired. Continuing, he said he was as ardent a Home Ruler as any, but he would do his best for the Empire unconditionally. In asking them to give fighters for this war, Government were only giving them the first requisite of effective Home Rule. Referring to the charge of bargaining, he said: We help the Empire feeling it a duty, but bargaining means an exchange between the contracting parties. Here we only demand what is our due, what is our birthright. It is the best which a civilised Government owes to its people. In conclusion he said: You do desire Home Rule, but be deserving, and one thing you have to know that you deserve is your ability to fight.

Green had been the Colony's Champion for three years, and last year won out-right the fine cup that was then competed for. The new cup will bear as its first name that of Ng Sze-kwong, and all tennis players will agree that on his present form he is the Colony's champion by every right.

Among the very large attendance were His Excellency, the Governor and Lady May, and Major-General and Miss Ventrice.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Since the Germans reverse the memory of Napoleon and profess to follow his maxims, so no doubt they like their own living Emperor to him. The Germans are a reading people. They claim a higher understanding than ours of our Shakespeare. Their minor poets—their least among the lesser—are said to be the last extent imitators of Swinburne. Doubtless they read Landor? They might study his prose; it ranks with the finest magnificent in our literature. And this is what Landor wrote of Napoleon: "He was urged by no necessity, he was prompted by no policy. His impatience of courage, in an enemy, his hatred of patriotism and integrity . . . outstripped his blind passion for fame, and left him nothing but power and celebrity." These great words are of significant application.

Perhaps it is too much to hope to twist the theory completely inside out and suggest that gunfire will stop rain. Benvenuto Cellini, however, claims not only to have caused the sun to shine, and to have won favour from the Daughters of Ottavio's consequence. He relates that when the deities made her entry into Rome: "the heavy rain had threatened great damage to the city. I had pointed several heavy pieces of artillery towards that part of the sky where the clouds were thickest, and from whence torrents of water had already begun to pour. When the artillery was discharged the rain stopped, and at the fourth round the sun came out."

Interesting points are raised on the new scheme of the Ministry of Food for the allocation of sugar for jam-making and distribution. An allotment is this year to be made for those who make jam from rhubarb; but the pumpkin is specifically excluded from the schedule. And, curiously, the marrow is left "to the discretion of the Local Control Committee." Which certainly will not make for uniformity of policy.

Only youngsters of perfect physique of matchless bravery, and of extraordinary quickness of brain can have any chance of distinguishing themselves in aerial warfare in 1918, says the British Air Minister, Elder airman say the same. One, no longer in the first flush of youth, did a six week's spell of flying over the enemy front. Then, one day, as he flew over a railway embankment at 500ft., he felt the bump badly, and grew weary. They marked his papers "good, steady pilot," and sent him home for rest. But he knew he was not going back. "They need better than good, steady pilots, out there," said the veteran.

There are other mysterious affairs in ballistics besides the Paris gun. Australia is the centre of some of them. In Central Northern Victoria, where volcanoes once dotted the landscape, one of these has just been made the subject of an exhaustive report by the Commonwealth expert. The mystery is known as "Hanley's Guns," so called because it was believed by the people at the nearest populous place eight miles away that Mr. Hanley was shooting rabbits. But that explanation was shattered when it was found that eight miles further off the guns could be heard coming from the same direction still further away. Blasting operations were suggested as the cause, but the idea of every known human agency has had to be abandoned.

For years the painful meteorologist toiled on, drawing the circle nearer and nearer round the mystery, until at last he ran it to earth in Stony Rises. These strange sounds that break the silence of Australian deserts at all hours of the day and night are now conjectured to be due to escapes of gas from subterranean hosts of sulphur and hydrogen that the "ancient" volcanoes overlaid. A better title for "Hanley's Guns" would now seem to be the Indian one of Barial Guns, which in which more than one part of the world serve to describe those mysterious explosive noises caused by the splitting of underground rocks, the fall of meteors on the escape of subterranean gas.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Unthinking Kindness.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macgill, at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"Let it come to pass that the damsel to whom I shall say, Let down thy pitcher, I pray thee, that I may drink; and she shall say, Drink, and I will give thee camels drink also; let the same be she that Thou hast appointed for Thy servant Isaac, and there by shall I know that Thou hast shown favour unto my master."—Gen. 24/14.

There would be fewer misdeeds and misfortunes in married life if the choice of partners were always gone about in the spirit shown in the case of Isaac and Rebekah. Conscience of a serious and weighty errand. Afterward a confidential steward sets out to seek a wife for his master's son—the wife, for although in three days people did not talk sentimentality about soul affinities, they did believe that Providence had a hand in these important affairs, and did design individual man and woman for one another, which is a much healthier belief than the extraordinarily casual fashion in which the most solemn of human contracts is often entered upon. So we see Eliezer, believing that "a prudent wife is of the Lord," seeking for some clear sign by which we may distinguish her amongst the maidens at the well. They did ask for such signs in Bible times, devout souls who had the habit of waiting upon God's will, and found that will, as we do, not always easy to discern.

There are different measures of faith, different characters and endlessly different circumstances to reckon with, and we may leave God's children to their several ways of treating with Him, according to their grace and their need and the practice they attain in discovering His will concerning themselves and their affairs.

Reverently, simply, and without how reasonably does not Abraham's servant seek the token which is to mark out the chosen maid. In answer to his request for a draught of water she is to reply, "Drink, and I will give thee camels drink also." Eliezer is only asking that the maiden shall reveal herself, shall manifest by courtesy and kindness the good disposition behind the good looks which the eye can judge of. First impressions go for much, notably with regard to little things. With what heart could the steward have taken back with him one who had given the stranger's request a grudging reception? But here is a maiden who heads some is and handsome does. Brightly and readily she draws water for the traveller. Many might have done that, but few would have volunteered the added kindness which stands to the credit of young Rebekah. "Drink," said she, "and I will draw for thy camels also, until they have done drinking." And she hastened, and emptied her pitcher into the trough, and ran again unto the well to draw, and drew for all the camels.

Now is not that a picture to make a favourable impression? Nobody here has ever drawn water for even one thirsty camel with an earthen pitcher out of a well. Rebekah set herself a piece of real hard work in undertaking it for ten, and cheerily carried it through. And she was a Sheikh's daughter. To be sure: a churl's daughter would have counted herself above it.

Seldom do we reflect how we reveal ourselves—worse or better—by seemingly trivial, casual actions and words. Indeed to most too much upon it would but be to spoil our best by self-consciousness. But there is the fact, Rebekah, like the best of us, is not pronounced upon according to pre-arranged examination in which she is aware she must show her best. Our most critical examinations are not those to which we sit down before a paper set on definite lines at an appointed moment. Rather do they come to us unexpectedly, often indeed unrecognised for what they are. We answer life's testing questions merely aware that they are be-

ing put to us. We take deep decisions in a breath; ignorant that anything depends on them. This is not unfair, for it is only the requirement that we show what we are, and that comes out most truly when we are least thinking of it. Little thought that the Syrian maiden by the well that her future hung upon her response when the tired traveller asked the courtesy of her pitcher. She was simply her natural self, and the question with us all is just one of the "hidden man of the heart." We have need that the clean heart and right spirit be ever anew created within us, so that when we speak and act most spontaneously we shall manifest something of the nature which befits the children of God. That is the sort of "sign" which is looked for from Christians—not that they be always consciously, still less self-consciously, engaged in attempts to do good, but just that ordinarily, unthinkingly, they show that they have been with Jesus and have learnt of Him, learnt to be meek and lowly of heart, to be considerate, helpful, willing to serve and take trouble, thoughtful not only for the weary wayfarer but even for his beasts of burden.

Surely this is a beautiful and lovable thing, this spirit of ready, hastening, cheerful service, beautiful and winsome in the Sheikh's daughter by the village well, and not less so in the children of the King, making their burdens light and keeping their arms from aching as pitcher after pitcher is emptied into the trough, out of which insatiable creatures drink more than water, for the milk of human kindness goes with it all. "Drink, and I will give thee camels drink also," it is as refreshing as cold water to a thirsty soul to meet this spirit on the highway of life, or often perhaps on its byways. To get more than you ask for, more than duty or custom or even courtesy demands, is just that added something which is the best grace of all giving, and it brings a touch often of happy surprise, like a gleam of sunshine on a drab day.

Now it is but too easy to lose this spirit. So many demands of all sorts come upon us that we get into the way of meeting them without anything to spare, with nothing to be speak readiness and cheerfulness and willingness to go a step further. We think we have done well if we give a drink to the traveller, his camels we really cannot be expected to think of. But it is just the something beyond what was to be expected that makes Lyban's daughter the charming figure she is in the story. And on the whole there are just the two kinds of givers, Rebekah's kind and the other kind, the cheerful givers whom God loves, and the others whom one tries not to detect.

Even the cup of cold water, says the Master, will not go unrewarded. True, but there are two ways of giving even that, and one of them gets no acknowledgment from Him. Give cold looks along with it and the traveller will be ill of thirst rather than come to you for another. So given it brings small blessing to the receiver, and to the giver none at all. How much better to do it heartily, generously; even to go beyond the bare necessity and volunteer to draw for the "camels also."

The Lord Jesus one summer's day, we read, being wearied with His journey, sat by Jacob's well. The woman He asked a drink from gave Him but a early answer, having had, poor creature, the milk of human kindness poured in her one dregs say by missing her way as she had done. She seized on the stranger's foreignness; wanted to know why He, a Jew, asked a favour of her, a Samaritan. The Lord answered her not in her own speech but out of His own goodness, and left her with the overwhelming gift of a "well of water springing up unto everlasting life."

And that is how the Father does with us; meets our grudging and demurring and starting of objections with His own overflowing gifts of love, kind even to the unthankful and the evil, and overcoming our petty evil with His own great-hearted good.

Now the bride of Christ, which is the Church, must be like Rebekah. Rebekah the cheerful maiden before she deteriorated, as unhappily she did, into the

INDIAN REFORMS.

The First Instalment.

Simla, May 24.—The Government of India in the Education Department have issued a long and important resolution indicating the manner in which the Government of India would desire progress to be made along the road of local self-government. The resolution recommends a substantial increase in the present elective element among members of Municipalities and Rural Boards; representations of minorities by nomination, and securing official experience by the nomination of officials, without a right of voting. As a necessary corollary to the increased popularisation of local bodies provision is made for a franchise low enough to obtain constituencies representative of the body of rate-payers. Municipalities except in special cases are to have an elected non-official chairman while for large cities the Bombay system of elected chairmen with a nominated commissioner is recommended. Local bodies are generally to be allowed to introduce taxes up to the maximum prescribed by law, to have a free hand in the preparation of budgets, and except certain specified appointments, free control over their employees. Finally, it is recommended that village sanitation, Panchayats, which it is proposed should deal with village sanitation, village education, and have jurisdiction in petty civil and criminal cases. These recommendations represent the first portions of the three classes of measures foreshadowed in the announcement made by the Viceroy last September, the other two being the greater Indianisation of the services, and the Constitutional Reforms proper.

Calcutta, May 25.—In noticing the Local Self-Government resolution issued by the Government of India, the *Englishman* says: "The new resolution really goes little beyond that which was thundered forth from Simla in April, 1915. There is, however, one important feature in the present resolution which we do not associate with its predecessor. It does recognise the necessity for some sort of reliable branches before progress in real self-government even in purely local affairs can be made. The real difficulty is to find or create a better constituency than already exists. A perfect or even a tolerable constituency upon which may be based the grant of fuller powers of taxation, and administration to elective bodies cannot be brought into existence in a day. It will require years of patient education, and gradual advance, accompanied by a good deal of blundering and loss before the rate-payers of India can be quickened into a sense of civic duty, and before their representatives on public bodies, cultivate in a more generous degree the civic spirit which is essential to good municipal government."

querulous woman of the world. Of such is the kingdom of heaven—the innocent, the spontaneous, who run hastily on love's errands, go farther than they need, do more than they are asked, not in self-consciousness but unthinkingly from a renewed nature, not looking for reward. To-day, one sometimes thinks, the Church serves much for little thanks, labour hard with small appreciation, receiving indeed more thanks and honors than tokens of gratitude. If so what of it? It is the way the Master went, and went cheerfully, doing even for the ungrateful more than they asked, and noting the fact if one in ten took the trouble to thank Him. It was His nature to do good for its own sake, therein revealing Himself as the only begotten Son of the Father. And now, having ascended on high, "received gifts for men, even for the rebellious," and abides for ever, "able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask," or even think.

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WELFARE OF OUR WORKERS.

The Importance of Play.

Winifred Stephens writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—Inspired by a lively imagination the Welfare Department of the Ministry of Munitions, directed by some of the best brains in the country, is laying the foundations of a healthy social order vastly superior to anything the modern world has yet experienced. At a time like the present, when it is imperative that the maximum output of labour of some kind or other should be obtained from every citizen, the problem of necessary leisure and the best use to make of it assumes gigantic proportions.

Even from this purely utilitarian standpoint care for the workers' physical health is not enough. In this human frame of ours, mind and body act and react upon one another so intimately, so mysteriously that both physiologist and psychologist find it well-nigh impossible to distinguish between cause and effect. And there is no doubt that if the State is to be well served, no aspect of the workers' welfare—physical, mental, moral or spiritual—must be neglected.

Bearing this in mind, and stimulated by the success of pre-war experiments at Port Sunlight, Burnville and elsewhere, the Ministry of Munitions Welfare Department has evolved an immense national scheme, one of the most hopeful of the many plans for social betterment that this war has called forth.

Hitherto the worker has been too inclined to regard his factory from the bread-and-butter point of view—as nothing more than the place where he earns his livelihood. To widen his outlook, to give to the factory something of the attractiveness of a club or a college is the object of the Welfare Department's scheme. It aims at introducing into industry the corporate life of a university, each factory representing a college possessing to a certain extent its own separate places of amusement, but also having common meeting grounds, where a sense of friendly rivalry with sister factories is animated, and where an esprit de corps for the worker's own factory is fostered.

The scheme is at present in its infancy. At Liverpool, Leeds, Nottingham and other large centres the machinery for its realisation is only now being set up. But at Birmingham it is already in working order.

The City has for this purpose been divided into 14 areas, each with its executive committee, consisting of representatives of the workers, as well as of other existing societies of the neighbourhood with the same object: Y.M.C.A., Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, &c. For the whole city there is a Central Executive Committee, "The City of Birmingham Civic Recreation Control Committee," presided over by the Lord Mayor, counting among its members Alderman Neville Chamberlain and other prominent citizens. Finance is one of its principal functions. It receives a general fund subscriptions collected from employers and workers by the local executives. Initial outlay—pianos, cinemas and so forth—is provided for by capitation fees of 2s. 6d. per head, 2s. of which the Inland Revenue authorities are to be taken out of

excess profits, where they exist, leaving 6d. only to be paid by the employer.

The department considers it of the highest importance that the workers themselves decide the form of recreation. And there is almost complete freedom of choice—the Executive Committee only interfering in extreme cases. The idea is that almost all amusements, even those objected to by Mrs. Grundy, are perfectly healthy if run straightly and openly. Consequently neither smoking, card-playing nor mixed dancing and tennis playing are tabooed. Theatrical performances are in high favour. The Welfare Department does not share the dismay of some less well acquainted with the mentality of the workers at the sight of our London theatres filled with girls from munition factories. It considers such recreation truly recuperative. And that it does not prevent saving is proved by the large sums subscribed to the factory benevolent funds. The writer may note by the way the enthusiastic appreciation with which she saw an audience of munition workers in a London factory, on a recent Sunday afternoon, follow the performance by schoolchildren of an old English mystery play.

There is also a great demand for social clubs, cinemas, baths, bowling greens, skating rinks, and playing fields. Good use is to be made of existing winter gardens, halls, and recreation grounds, and encouragement is given to co-operate with societies already working in the locality for the same purpose.

Magnificent is the vista opened up by such a scheme of healthy invigorating amusement for the masses of our population, not only during the war, but in the longed for time of peace.

Through the efforts of welfare workers, the spirit of play, of fair play, will breathe upon the dry bones of factory toil, helping to settle many a dispute, to simplify many a problem. In case the war should end before a Health Ministry has been instituted, arrangements have been made with the Home Office for the carrying on of the scheme and for its extension to trades other than the manufacture of munitions.

Captain Clive M.P., Killed.

News was received with regret in the House of Commons recently of the death of Captain P. A. Clive, M.P. for the Ross Division of Herefordshire, killed in action in France. Captain Clive, who was 45 years of age, served in South Africa. He had represented the Ross Division since 1908.

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Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 28th June at 1 p.m.
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 2nd July at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 28th June at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 28th June at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sat., 29th June at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 29th June at noon.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Sun., 30th June at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 5th July at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA	Yuensang	Fri., 5th July at 3 p.m.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWYCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a so carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every few days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when independent of cargo.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato, TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. A. Fillingham, chief officer, Hain Peking, has gone chief officer. Poyang, Mr. P. L. Watson, chief officer, Poyang, has resigned; Mr. H. Matthews, chief officer, Taming, has resigned; Mr. J. M. Hopkins, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Taming; Mr. A. McPherson, third engineer, Hain Peking, has gone third engineer, Sunning; Mr. J. Braokenridge has been appointed third engineer, Hain Peking; Mr. W. Sharp, third engineer, Hoilow, is on reserve; Mr. J. Noon, from reserve, has gone third engineer, Hoilow; Mr. W. M. Hutton, third engineer, Hain Peking, is on leave; Mr. J. L. Matthews, third engineer, Hain Peking, has gone third engineer, Chuanqing; Mr. L. Feyssander, supernumerary third engineer, Sunning, has resigned; Mr. E. Fenocott has been appointed second engineer, Kinshan; Mr. T. M. Love, third engineer, Sunning, is on leave; Mr. J. Robson, second engineer, Huichow, has gone chief engineer, same ship; Mr. J. H. Pennington has been appointed second engineer, Huichow; Mr. H. A. Gilbert has been appointed third engineer, Hsinchang; Mr. J. Foyga has been appointed acting second officer, Loongaw; Mr. M. Martinson, second officer, Suwai, has resigned; Captain M. Picknell, from leave, has gone master, Loksang; Mr. W. Forster, acting master, Loksang, has gone chief officer, Loongsang; Mr. W. J. Lawrence has been appointed second officer, Loksang; Mr. H. S. Hurley, second officer, Loksang, has gone chief officer, Van Waerwyck; Mr. E. L. Merrett has been appointed second officer, Loongsang; Mr. J. G. Davies, second officer, Loongsang, has gone second officer, Kwaissang; Mr. S. J. Barden, second officer, Yuensang, has gone second officer, Yusang; Mr. J. R. Doughty, second officer, Yusang, has gone second officer, Yuensang; Mr. G. Cameron has been appointed third engineer, Waishang; Mr. S. V. Pritchard has been appointed second engineer, Esang; Mr. L. McWilliams, second engineer, Waishang, is on leave; Mr. J. A. Haughey, third engineer, Waishang, has gone second engineer, same ship; Mr. J. Smith, chief engineer, Waishang, has gone second engineer, Mausang; Mr. J. J. McKinnon has been appointed chief engineer, Waishang; Mr. M. F. Berkely, from reserve, has gone second officer, Suwai; Mr. M. Churchill, supernumerary, Kinshan, is on leave; Mr. C. M. Anderson, second engineer, Suwai, has gone second engineer, Koonshing; Mr. A. M. Smeaton, second engineer, Koonshing, has gone second engineer, Suwai; Mr. F. P. Smith, third engineer, Kutwo, has gone third engineer, Suwai; Mr. W. M. N. Adam, third engineer, Suwai, has gone third engineer, Kutwo; Mr. A. Jackson, second engineer, Mausang, has gone second engineer, Tainan; Mr. J. Smith, acting chief engineer, Waishang, has gone second engineer, Mausang; Mr. E. Fenocott, has been appointed second engineer, Kinshan; Mr. J. Hudson, chief officer, Boeroe, has resigned; Mr. E. L. Merrett, second officer, Boeroe, has resigned; Mr. W. Johnston has been appointed chief officer, Boeroe; Mr. S. Mamo has been appointed third officer, Boeroe; Mr. E. Kingston has been appointed fourth officer, Boeroe; Mr. D. Tilburn has been appointed fourth officer, Van Waerwyck; Mr. A. M. Short has been appointed supernumerary chief officer, Tainan; Mr. J. Tiffin has been appointed third officer, Tainan; Mr. A. F. Wilson has been appointed fourth officer, Tainan; Mr. C. Hansen, acting chief officer, Hain Peking, has gone acting chief officer, Shunchong; Mr. T. C. Parkinson, chief officer, Shunchong, has gone master, same ship; Mr. J. Mounsey has been appointed chief officer, Kwongai; Mr. J. Brown, chief engineer, Telemachus, has resigned; Mr. J. Horison has been appointed chief engineer, Tainan; Mr. W. G. Edwards has been appointed third engineer, Tainan; Mr. E. L. W. Sears has been appointed fourth engineer, Tainan; Mr. W. A. Ramsay, second engineer, Kinshan, has resigned; Mr. J. W. McCarthy, second engineer, Lianshing, has resigned; Mr. A. M. Xavier has been appointed second engineer, Suwai; Mr. Fenocott, second engineer, Suwai, has resigned; Mr. O. Terrol, second engineer, Van Waerwyck, has gone third engineer, Tjibodas; Mr. W. Blyth, fourth engineer, Tjibodas, has resigned; Mr. J. Cartwright, chief officer, Phenampah, has resigned; Mr. J. Hudson has been appointed chief officer, Phenampah.

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NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

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WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHoji
KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTASE, KISHIDAKE,
YOSHINOYAMA, KOGA, KAWA, KAWA,
KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAWAMURA, SIBAI
and OYUBARI COAL MINES.

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YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK,
PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIKIN,
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

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MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Tongmoychun, Kangwo Hotel,
from Shanghai.
Tewchinhoo, Wanlyshan,
from Amoy.

Mr. Hwangyachung, c/o Mr.
Hokarzin, Godown Tazmodi
Sereth, from Shanghai.

Mr. Hwangyachung, c/o Mr.
Hookiazin, Mode Godown Nuan-
tai Street, from Shanghai.

Keithinglong, from Shanghai.
Heacock, c/o Hongkong Hotel,
from Kobe.

Yanoshita, Gilson c/o Swire,
from Hakonemi.

Woooyotsoo, Room 22, Chienan
Hotel, from Shanghai.

Bianhuat, Taiocai, from
Amoy.

Samanakozenkiichi, Matsubara
Hotel, from Kobe.

T. KRING,

Act. Superintendent,

Hongkong, June 7, 1918;

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Crowquill, from Brisbane.

Cunning, from Sydney.

Dambowei, No. 52 Storey

Owboon, from Bagansapiapi.

Lavine Elias, c/o American

Consul, from Bandoeng.

Matzura, from Singapore.

Moorebennett, from Saigon.

Reimere Employee Automobile

Branch, from Manila.

J. E. GIBSON,

Superintendent

Shanghai, May 21, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"KANAGAWA MARU,"

having arrived. Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company's Godowns at
Kowloon, where each consignment
will be sorted out mark by
mark and delivery can be ob-
tained as soon as the Goods are
landed;

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before NOON,
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 30th
June, 1918, will be subject to
rent.

Damaged packages must be
left in the Godowns for examina-
tion by the Consignees and the
Co.'s representatives at an ap-
pointed hour on Tuesday & Fri-
day. All claims must be pre-
sented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be re-
cognised. No claims will be
admitted after the goods have
left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1918.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"MISHIMA MARU,"

having arrived. Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed
and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company's Godowns
at Kowloon, where each consignment
will be sorted out mark by mark
and delivery can be obtained as
soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before NOON
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 29th
June, 1918, will be subject
to rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignees and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1918.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "TENYO MARU,"

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
AND MANILA.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery from along-
side.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 21st June, 1918, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 25th June, 1918, at
5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.
No Claim will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godowns, where it will be ex-
amined on 27th June, 1918, at
10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 6th July, 1918.

T. DAIGO,

Manager,

Hongkong, June 18th, 1918.

RUBBER SHARE
REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL From
SINGAPORE Dated
May 24th, 1918.

Sterling Shares.

Num. Value. Buyers Sellers.

2/- Shares.

Allagat 2/6 3/0

Anglo-Java 5/0 6/0

Anglo-Malay 10/6 12/-

Batang Malaka 3/6 4/6

Bekoh 2/5 3/5

Bkt. Mertajam 4/- 5/0

Bkt. Sembawang 3/5 3/5

Chersonese (F.M.S.) 2/5 3/5

Chimpul 1/10 2/1 1/2

Consolidated 11/- 12/6

Heawood 3/0 3/5

Kamuning Perak 2/6 4/6

Kota Tinggi 2/5 3/5

Labu (F.M.S.) 7/6 9/-

Langkat Ord. 2/1 2/5

London A.R. 7/5 8/6

Merlimau 4/6 5/6

Padang Jawa 2/6 3/6

Perak 3/3 6/3

Port Dickson 2/3 3/3

Selangor 25/- 30/-

Spore Para 3/6 4/6

Spore United 2/4 2/8

Str. Settlements

(Bertram) 6/- 6/-

Sumatra Para 7/- 8/-

Untd. Serdang

Sumatra 11/- 12/-

Untd. Sumatra 7/- 8/-

Untd. Temiang 3/0 3/3

Vallambrosa 17/6 19/6

2/- Shares.

Bkt. Rajah 160/- 150/-

Castellana 110/- 130/-

Damanara 70/- 90/-

H'lands & L'lands 60/- 70/-

Kuala Lumpur 80/- 100/-

Landroon 42/- 48/-

Langkan (Java) 42/6 48/6

Leedbury 55/- 65/-

Lumut 40/- 47/6

Malacca B.P.

Ord. 80/- 100/-

" 7 1/2 Pref. 70/- 80/-

Nordanal 22/- 25/-

Permas 30/- 35/-

Pegoh 43/- 55/-

Rambia Ord. 28/6 32/6

Rambia Pref. 35/- 45/-

Rubber Plant

Invest. 22/6 27/6

Sapong 30/- 35/-

Seahfield 85/- 105/-

Tebrau (Johore) 60/- 75/-

Untd. Sui Beiong 50/- 70/-

Dollar Shares.

2/- Shares.

Ayer Gajah 3.00 3.20

Ayer Kuning 1.00 1.10

Ayer Molek 1.9 2.10

Balgownie 5.00 5.50

Bkt. Jelutong .50 .60

Bkt. Kaki .70 .80

Glennally 1.90 2.10

Jeram 1.15 1.30

Jimah 1.25 1.35

Malaka Pinda 2.00 2.10

Mandai Takong .80 .75

Pantai 1.10 1.35

Punggor .50 .65

Tambak .80 .95

Ulu Pandan .60 .75

Untd. Malacca .90 1.00

2/- Shares.

Kampas 7.50 8.25

Malakoff 4.00 4.55

New Serendah 3.85 4.20

Sandycroft 3.25 3.75

S'gai Bagan 2.75 3.25

Trafalgar 1.00 1.25

5/- Shares.

Ayer Panas 8.25 8.50

Or'kas Serendah 6.50 7.00

Haylor 7.00 7.75

Kalamak 5.50 6.00

Lunas 5.75 6.25

Margai 6.00 6.50

Nyalas 5.75 6.15

Pajam 11.25 11.75

Rendak 9.00 10.00

Teluk Anson 9.50 10.00

10/- Shares.

Bekit Timah — 11.00

Pulau Belang 2.75 4.15

Tapah 18.00 14.00

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail s.s.
On, is in receipt of telegraphic advice
from its Shanghai office advising that
the s.s. CHINA sailed from that port last
evening and is due here on Friday, to-
morrow, June 26th.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Dis- patched.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Weihaiwei and Tientsin Kueichow B. & S. 27 June
Shanghai Sunning B. & S. 27 June
Manila Loongsaug J. M. Co. 28 June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow Hailong D. L. Co. 28 June
Shanghai Wingrang J. M. Co. 28 June
Sardakan Mausang J. M. Co. 28 June
Shanghai Yingchow B. & S. 29 June
Haiphong Takang J. M. Co. 29 June
Tientsin Chipping J. M. Co. 30 June
M'ka s.s. J.C.J. L. 2 July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow Hailong D. L. Co. 2 July
Manila Yuenan J. M. Co. 5 July
Batavia Tj. manok J.C.J. L. 8 July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama Sado M. S. Y. K. 19 July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama Kawasaki M. N. Y. K. 19 July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama Aki M. N. Y. K. 20 July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama Tanga M. N. Y. K. 17 Aug.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL. A. Adams Mr. & Mrs. F. Watling R. F. R. J.
Anderson Mr. & Mrs. Moore Mrs.
Anderson Miss Nightingale Mr. & Mrs.
Baird Mr. & Mrs. D. K. Breakpear Mr. & Mrs. H. Mrs. O. T.
Bird C. B. Ostrove-nhow Mrs.
Black Major. P. H. M. L. Col. & Mrs.
Carter A. J. Thursty
Cary Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Price W. L.
Cormack Mrs. Evans S.
Fuller Denman E.
Fumagalli Mrs. Sherwin Lt.
Galloway A. D. Smith Mr. & Mrs. A. F. G.
Gibson Paul. Skinner Miss.
Hinds W. B. Hal. Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Smith Mr. & Mrs. A. F. G.
Hodges Mr. & Mrs. P. M. Smit Mr. & Mrs. H. F.
Hancock H. Turner Mr. & Mrs. G. F.
Hornier A. J. Johnson P. R. Ventriss Major-Gen.
Radclyffe Sir Ellis F.
Litt Mrs. Ventriss Miss.
Lammert Mr. & Mrs. W. W. L. Col. John G. M. W. P.
Loft. W. G. E.
McInty Mr. & Mrs. Wood D.

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Almond Mrs. B. Leong Mrs. B.
Anger Dr. & Mrs. Lambden A.
Barnard G. M. Lambden Miss E.
Bodge W. Lambden Mr. & Mrs.
Chong Mr. & Mrs. T. M. M. G. E.
Cousins Mrs. T. B. M. G. E.
Cuthbert Mrs. T. B. M. G. E.
Cunningham Mrs. T. B. M. G. E.
Frits C. M. G. E.
Gregory Mr. & Mrs. M. G. E.
Haywood G. E. M. G. E.
Hoy A. W. T. M. G. E.
Barnes C. J. M. G. E.
Hatfield J. M. G. E.
Jackson Mr. & Mrs. M. G. E.
J. E. G. M. G. E.
Joseph J. M. G. E.
Kilbee Mrs. L. M. G. E.
Kincaid C. D. M. G. E.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Asst. Mr. & Mrs. J. Kinaki S.
Armstrong Mr. & Mrs. K. E. S.
M. & L. E. L. E. S.
Belt W. H. L. E. S.
Babbitt W. H. L. E. S.
Burdin Mrs. R. C. L. E. S.
Boggs J. J. L. E. S.
Bartons J. A. L. E. S.
Chia Min L. E. S.
Chia S. G. L. E. S.
Chia F. Y. L. E. S.
Camo D. L. E. S.
Campion Mr. & Mrs. Meyer Mr. & Mrs. O. E.
Carbonell C. L. E. S.
Coryn Mr. & Mrs. M. L. E. S.
A. G. L. E. S.
Chan S. Y. L. E. S.
Chaplin Mr. & Mrs. Man Yue L. E. S.
A. W. C. L. E. S.
Chung Y. T. L. E. S.
Dohi L. E. S.
Decord Mr. & Mrs. Poon S. L. E. S.
Elder R. J. L. E. S.
Figueroa Mrs. M. L. E. S.
Fitz Mr. & Mrs. J. W. L. E. S.
Fuller Mr. & Mrs. C. L. E. S.
Friedlander Master L. E. S.
Funk Rev. & Mrs. C. L. E. S.
Garcia Mrs. M. S. L. E. S.
Ginder Mrs. M. E. L. E. S.
Garcia Mr. L. E. S.
Ginsburg N. A. L. E. S.
Gladstok N. K. L. E. S.
Hartigan L. W. L. E. S.
Hattie A. L. E. S.
Hu Peter L. E. S.
H. D. R. E. S.
Hastings R. L. E. S.
Haga S. L. E. S.
Harris Mr. & Mrs. L. E. S.
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Hui N. L. E. S.
Hicks Mrs. M. Y. L. E. S.
Hindas A. G. L. E. S.
Jeffrey Mr. & Mrs. L. E. S.
Jung Shew Har L. E. S.
Jacinto S. R. L. E. S.
Jethand P. L. E. S.
Kim H. K. L. E. S.
Kim Ho L. E. S.
Kwong Mr. & Mrs. L. E. S.
Kent Mrs. A. M. L. E. S.
Kato T. L. E. S.

NOTICES.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MOTOR CAR CO. SHEET

Failure to Deliver a Winter Coat

At the Summary Court this afternoon, Sung Tse-hing sued the Far Eastern Motor Car Company for \$125, being a claim for the non-delivery of a motor car.

Mr. Bolmer Johnson appeared for plaintiff, defendants not appearing. Plaintiff said he originally paid \$185 for the delivery of a motor cycle. This was never delivered and defendants had paid \$60 back. His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff.

The aeroplane flight experiments took place on the 23rd inst., but as soon as the machine left the ground one of the wings broke and the aeroplane fell on to the river. It is reported that the framework was spoiled by white

We understand that Dr. David Bergstrom, Consul-General for Sweden in Canada, has been appointed Swedish Minister to Tokio, says the *N. O. Herald*. Dr. Bergstrom has for many years taken an active part in Swedish politics, in the Riksdag and was for a long time one of the most prominent members of the Liberal party. During recent years he has held office successively of Chief Minister without portfolio, Consul-General at Helsingfors, Minister of Agriculture and Chief Minister of the Riksdag. Dr. Bergstrom was born in 1858.

The following results to date are published for information.
Passed with Credit.—P.O. 442 Thomson, Water Police; Trooper 496 Hall, Mounted Police; Trooper 794 Hodge, Mounted Police;

Wires. Driven from the sea
Rumania will not even be free on
the Danube.
Judging from the conditions

Be particularly smart to O.G. adjutants, and senior officers especially on parade and on entering the orderly room. In the mess do not call captains "Sir," if it pays to go steady with all members, even serge, for a smart, and not to "butt in" to a march. Let things take their course; men jolly soon "tumble you," and at the same time you "tumble" to which ones you like. Don't mention the rank to anyone—"let them find out"; I'm tired of having served my time in the ranks, and so are you, but the best only to mention it when it is necessary.

Go away with leave for a start especially on joining a new unit. You would get leave on joining a transfer, but it pays not to start it. I believe I held a world's record for leave while at home; it is I always went very carefully to work at first with new O.G. adjutants, and "never" presented an application if refused and "never" wired or wrote for an extension. Both these last two mistakes give trouble to the adjutant, and he is the last man to give trouble to; if you do, back it off on "you."

"A very good tip, never drink alcohol before sundown—that is the rule in camp on duty. Take interest in orderly officers. It is generally slouched enough sky did was, but it can't pay. 'Never' be like your own periods of your man, and not too much 'Carry sergeant.' The men like to handle them. If in a route march and the men wear packs, wear one yourself if their packs is without one, and if raining, don't wear a coat. In fact, we a, never ask a man to do what I don't do too. I make a friend of the regimental adjutant-major, not by offering him pay, but by always considering it when he has a right to be considered as a first important factor." At the same time, he is ruled by him. He is a friend of the quartermaster, not so as to lose to make it as "easy." Don't criticize him, he will probably "talk" much. "We" have to deal with fatal results. I am on duty for the Army brother. Know your own strength and play the game. Try your best to have the best being. On one point

The Colony's Health.
During the week ended June 22 there were notified 29 cases of plague (17 fatal), 25 of spotted fever (22 fatal), ten of enteric fever (nine fatal) and two fatal occurrences of diphtheria. Except one Indian sufferer from enteric, all the cases were Chinese.

Forthcoming Wedding.
The wedding of Miss Mary
Cove and Mr. N. L. H. Bailton
to take place at St. John's
cathedral on Monday, July 8.

Bicks, H. J.	5
Hill, S.	5
Hogg & Karanjia, Ltd.	25
Horton, A.	30
Jameson, E. G.	50
J. W. O. M. G.	100
Jeejeebhoy, D. & Co.	5
Jones, Miss Alice	5
Kavarana, B. F. & Co.	10
H. S.	5
M. H. & Sons	5
Kitching, G. C.	20
Lammert, L. E.	10
Lawrence, G. A.	10
Little, Adams & Wood.	50
McEuen, D. B.	50
McKinnon, A.	10
McNair, Rev. G. H.	5
Martin, A.	10
Matheson, B. T.	25
Mavor, G.	25
Mehra, M. N.	20
Megra, E. B.	10
Morne, H. J.	10
Murist, H. E.	10
Nelson, R. T.	10
Dhta, K.	5
Parkin, J. C.	30
Pattall, & Co.	10
Patel, J. B.	5
Pavri, K. S.	5
Payne, A. J.	5
Peel, O. A.	20
Perry, F. A.	20
Pohoomall Bros	10
Price, J.	10
Reed, W.	5
Reed, R. J.	10
Reid, C. H.	10
Remedios, J. V. dos	10
Renoldia, Dr. W. G.	10
Riggenbach, H.	5
Robertson, J.	10
Rogers, Rev. W. W.	10
Sanderson, H. H.	28
Shera, W. A.	5
Shields, C. H.	100
Shruteale, H. G.	25
Smith, H. E.	25
Smith, H. Staples	200
Smith, J. T.	10
Smith, Ferry (Hong- kong)	5
Smith, E. H. 25	
Spalinger, U.	25
Stanton, W. Gordon	10
Stratton, W. M.	5
Thomas,	15
Tregillus, E. C.	20
Tuckwell, D.	5
Van, A. D.	5
Vasunia, J. P.	25
Villa Bros.	10
Warner, H. D.	10
Watson, C. E.	10
White, R. J.	20
Willis, D.	10
Wilson, A.	30
Wilson, H. B.	20
Total 220 & 222 1/2	

Romania everybody knows that Germany's conditions mean a total servitude of the country to the Central Powers. Before the war Rumania had an area of about 87,600 square miles, and a population of about 10,000,000 inhabitants. The loss of the Dobruja, in the first place, realises a decrease of 15,000 square miles, and about 600,000 people. The extent of territory ceded by Hungary along the pathos as a "strategical guarantee" is not yet fixed. But the German peace should be based on these territorial mutilations, Rumania, although diminished and driven from the north and even though compelled to lose millions of acres of forests, still hope, in the course of time, to reconstitute herself and prepare for her future. Rumania will be compelled to accept the Central Powers the basis of her national production services fixed in advance. There is no comparison between the economic conditions imposed on Rumania, and those to which Germany is obliged to subscribe. Rumania has been forced to bring her force once again the old policy of commerce with Germany. Rumania is compelled in addition to accept conditions which make her the slave of the Central Powers. She will no longer be able to produce and sell freely to whoever she likes; consequently she will not be able to do so wherever she likes. The main claim, which is really disastrous, concerns the oil-bearing region of the country. The sale of this district, which, according to the Carpathians, remains deeply into the Danubian plain, will be declared extra-territorial region and placed under the control of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. The superintendent the refining of oil will divide the production between themselves, while Rumania, which has no other part of fuel, will only be entitled to the freedom of navigation on the Danube will exist no longer. Rumania's entire wealth will be under the control of the Central Powers.

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